

POETRY.

For the Telegraph.

THE SLEEPLESS EYE.

What can be concealed from that lying on high,
To whom darkness and light are the same;
Who sees at a glance all the stars in the sky,
And calls them, each one by its name.

His eye like a sunbeam, e'en pierces the tomb,
And suffers it nothing to hide;
His knowledge pervades and illumines the gloom
Of the caves of the fathomless tide.

The eye of the Lord never slumbers or sleeps,
—Beholding the evil and good;
And that very hand, which the universe keeps,
Supplies the young ravens with food.

He sees every dew-drop, and every green blade,
—The leaf and minnow in grain of sand;
And every creature, His finger has made,
In foster'd and mingled His hand.

And does He not see then the scourge and the chain
Of oppression—the hard iron yoke?
And will He not hear when the oppress'd complain
Of the pain of the quivering stroke?

And when Ethiopia stretches her hand
Towards heaven, to kindle the fire,
Of His rage, can America hope to withstand
The tide of His terrible ire?

No: the day of retributive wrath is at hand,
When, to punish its guiltiness, dress'd
With a scourge, the Lord shall sweep over the land,
Where Africa's sons are oppress'd!

PASPUMPIO.

Post-Mills, Oct. 22, 1836.

From the Essex Gazette.
SONG OF THE FREE.

"Living I shall assert the right of FREE
Discussion: dying I shall assert it; and
should I leave no other inheritance to my
children, by the blessing of God, I will
leave them the inheritance of FREE PRIN-
CIPLES, and the example of a manly and
independent defence of them."—Webster.

Pride of New England!
Soul of our fathers!
Shrink ye not craven-like
When the storm gathers?
What though the tempest be
Over us lowering,
We're the New Englander
Shamefully covering
Graves green and holy
Around us lying,
Free were their sleepers all,
Living and dying!

Back with the Southern's
Padlocks and scourges:
Go—let him fetter down
Ocean's free surges:
Go—let him silence
Winds, clouds, and waters,
Never New England's own
Free sons and daughters!
Free as our rivers are
Ocean-ward going—
Free as the breezes are
Over us blowing.

Up to our altars, then,
Haste we, and summon
Courage and love, and
Manhood and woman,
Deep let our pledges be—
Freedom forever—
Truth with oppression,
Never, oh! never!
By our own birth-right gift,
Granted of Heaven—
Freedom for heart and lip,
Be the pledge given!

If we have whispered truth;
Whisper no longer;
Speak as the tempest does,
Stern and stronger;
Still be the tones of truth,
Loud and firmer,
Starting the haughty South
With the deep murmur:
"God and our Charter's right,
Freedom forever—
Truth with oppression,
Never, oh! never!"

PEACE DEPARTMENT.

Lawfulness of War for Christians, Exam-
ined.

To be instrumental in sending men into
eternity, is a very awful thing; but, it
is to be feared, it claims too little of the se-
rious attention of mankind; either as it
respects the consequences to themselves,
or destiny of those who are slain by their
hand.

Where are there so many and sacred
obligations to love and perfect concord, as
in the Christian religion? Where such nu-
merous exhortations to peace? And what
practice among mankind, violates
the law of love and peace so grossly as
war? Christ salutes his disciples with the
happy omen of peace; he leaves them the
legacy of peace. "Peace I leave with
you: my peace I give unto you; not as the
world giveth, give I unto you." In his
prayer, the subject of his devout en-
treaty was principally, that as he was
with the Father, so his disciples, (that is,
all Christians) might be one with him.—
This union is something more than peace,
more than friendship, more than concord;
it is an intimate communion with the di-
vine nature. Kind Providence has given
to man a spark of the divine mind, which
stimulates him, without any hope of re-
ward, and of his own free will, to do good
to all; for of God, this is the most natu-
ral, and appropriate attribute, to consult
the good of all, by disinterested benefi-
cence. If it were not so, how does it hap-
pen that we feel an exquisite delight, when
we find that any person has been preserv-
ed from danger, injury or destruction, by
our offices or intervention? Is it not
matter of astonishment that man, thus
formed for peace and good will; formed
to promote the welfare of all around him,
should rush on, with mad ferocity, to the
destruction of himself and his fellow crea-
tures?

At the nativity of Christ, the angels
sung not the glories of war, nor a song
of triumph, but a hymn of peace. Glory
to God in the highest, on earth peace,
good will toward men. The words and
works of Christ are in perfect union; as
two undeniable witnesses, they join in
bearing the most conclusive evidence
against all fury, contention and strife.—
Examine every part of his doctrine, and
nothing will be found that does not breathe
peace, speak the language of love, and sa-

vor of charity. He was meek and lowly,
and he joins us to be so too. In short,
as the whole of his doctrine inculcates
forbearance and love, so his life taught
nothing but mildness, gentleness, and kind
affection.

Two of the disciples, while yet under
their Jewish prejudices, addressed our
Savior, "Lord wilt thou that we com-
mand fire to come down from Heaven
and consume them, even as Elias did?"
May Christians bear in mind his answer:
"Ye know not what spirit ye are of, for
the Son of man came not to destroy men's
lives, but to save them." Christians cen-
sure unbelievers: but can any thing tend
more to confirm them in their belief, than
the mutual slaughter of men professing to
be governed by the Christian spirit; the
spirit of love, peace and forbearance?

That the precepts and doctrine of Christ
apply to and are binding on Christians in
their individual capacity, will, it is pre-
sumed, be acceded to by all; consequently,
if individuals are bound to act up to
certain principles, because they are Chris-
tians; nations composed of these individ-
uals, are subject to the same rules; and,
if they transgress the commands of Christ,
are answerable therefor, equally with an
individual. The two common distinctions
between political expediency, and Chris-
tian duty, is a distinction dangerous in the
extreme; not founded in truth, and of
most pernicious tendency to morality in
general. Therefore, it behooves men to
examine carefully, the dangerous conse-
quence of lessening the moral obligation
of Scripture precepts; or making the
commands of Christ equivocal. For truly,
if the command to love enemies, to do
good to evil, and not resist evil; does not
extend to political bodies of Christians, all
consistency is at an end. Individual re-
sponsibility for conduct will be taken
from man. Crimes clearly marked and
defined in the Bible, will cease to be crimes
at the will of princes or rulers; and men
will have two different standards of mor-
ality; one, the command of the gospel,
the other, the orders of governments or
customs of the world. But, be it remem-
bered, that neither orders of government,
nor customs of the world will take away
individual responsibility.

To be continued.
From the S. S. Visitor.

HOW WAR BEGINS AND ENDS.

The cause of war is always wrong.—
God himself has told us, by the mouth of
his servant James, that "wars and fight-
ings come from the lusts of men which
war in their members." It is for the grati-
fication of their selfish and sinful desires,
that they raise armies to kill one another
by thousands, and lay villages and cities
in ashes. They want property, or pow-
er, or glory, or revenge; and so they go
to war, and continue to do each other all
the mischief they can, till they are tired
out, and then leave the whole subject of
contention just where they found it.

Sometimes they hardly know what they
are fighting for, except that somehow or
other they have got themselves into a
quarrel and think they must fight it out.
They may have seen bad boys act in the
same way; and the Elrick Shepherd
tells a story of some boys in Scotland, that
"hit the nail exactly on the head."

"Two boys from different schools in
Nithsdale met one fine day upon the ice.
They eyed each other for a while with
rather jealous, indignant looks, and with
defiance on each brow. 'What are ye
glowin' at, Billy?' said Donald. 'What's
that to you?' answered William, in a sur-
ly tone, 'I'll look where I have a mind,
and hinder me if ye daunt.' For this, Don-
ald gave William a hearty blow, and
there such a battle began! It being Sat-
urday, all the boys of both schools were
on the ice, and the fight instantly became
general and desperate. At first they
fought with snow balls and stones; but at
length they grappled, and exchanged a
multitude of bloody raps. I went up to
try if I could pacify them; for by this
time a number of little girls had joined
the affray, and I was afraid they would
be killed. So, addressing one of the par-
ties, I asked what they were peltin' the
others for, what they had done to them.
'O, naething at a', man; we just want to
gie them a good thrashin'.' After fight-
ing till they were quite exhausted, one of
the principal heroes, covered with blood,
and his clothes torn to tatters, stepped for-
ward between the parties, and thus ad-
dressed his foes:—'Weel, I'll tell ye what
we'll do wi' ye; if ye'll let us alone, we'll
let you alone.' There was no more of it;
the war was at an end, and the boys all
scattered away to their play."

Such is war in general. Kings and
Ministers of State, are just a set of grown
up children, exactly like those boys, ex-
cept that they will not fight out their own
foolish quarrels, but force their innocent
subjects, who neither know nor care a fig
about the cause of the dispute, to continue
to butcher one another by thousands, till
these war makers are willing to have
them stop. They can hardly tell why
they are quarrelling with their neighbors;
but they "just want to gie them a good
thrashin'." And after they have wasted
millions of dollars, and shed an ocean of
blood, they leave the point in dispute, if
there really was any, precisely where they
found it, and are glad, merely
because they are tired of butchering one
another, and have come a little to their
senses, to make the boy's conditions.—"If
ye'll let us alone, we'll let you alone."
—Children's Peace Teacher.

For a fit ambition, go into the church-
yard and read the grave stones. They
will tell you the end of ambition. The
grave will soon be your bed-chamber, the
earth will soon be your pillow, corruption
your father, and the worm your mother
and your sister.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER ON ECONOMY.

Several contemporaneous papers, in
these hard times, have contained some-
thing on economy. Certainly the sub-
ject is a very proper one to be considered;
and we, ourselves being judges, may be
allowed to say that none ought to be better
qualified to write upon the subject than
editors and publishers of newspapers.—
Economy! why it is the life of those who
sit with the scissors and the pointed quill,
or stand the live long day at the "Case."
Surely then we must have learned it from
experience. So much then, for our qualifi-
cations to *article* upon this topic.

It is not a little singular, that at this
time, the money market is very high, it
ranging in the cities of New York and
Boston from one to one and a half per
cent a month; and yet every thing that
money will buy is costly, almost to an
unprecedented degree. We doubt if ever
the time has been known, when money
brought such interest, that other commodi-
ties bore such high prices. When we
speak of other commodities we mean every-
thing which is necessary to sustain life,
clothing—manufactures—food—fuel.—
The times indeed are really hard, and
many must find it difficult to maintain
their accustomed style of living.

Add to this, the fact that at a time when
apparently it was most needed, the crops
of the farmer, at least many kinds of crops
have been almost cut off by the recent
drought, and severe frosts—and it becomes
to us all an interesting question—how
shall we economize?

Perhaps with most of society in large
towns, there is a misapprehension as to
what part of our living costs the dearest.
Almost every body in making their cal-
culations, seem to look entirely at the list
of *eatables*, as if these were all that would
cost money. We have had some opportunity
for observation, and we hesitate not to
say, that the *mere eatables* for a family
do not "in *totum*" make up one of the
largest items of family expense. Fuel at
present is a large item. The bill for
clothing with many, and especially with
those fond of "keeping up appearances"
is the largest item. *Traveling*, is often
another heavy item for a family, where
the bump of inhabitiveness is rather defi-
cient;—and last, though not least—is the
sum of those nameless little expenditures,
for nameless little trifles, which in the
course of the year often amount to a large
sum. We once had the liberty of look-
ing over the expense book of a family,
whose whole expenses for the year were
rising \$500, and were not a little surpris-
ed to find that the *little things*, which cost
12-1-2 cents or less, amounted to about
the same as all the other expenditures.—
nothingwithstanding, the groceries were
bought by the quantity.

How shall we economize?
I. As to food. Buy the best kind, and
when practicable by the quantity; and
never cook a new dish till the last has
been entirely eaten. Some families waste
more than they eat; and we are pretty
sure that economy in the matter of food,
does not depend so much upon the buying
as upon the spending of it. *WATER* for
drink is the cheapest, and we think
the best.

II. Fuel. Make special efforts to be
informed as to the best means of warming
your room, and of retaining all the heat
produced; then procure your stove or
grate, or whatever else,—and be content
to use it without a change, till it is worn
out. More money is often spent in chang-
es and alterations, than the fuel itself costs.
*Do not forget in cold days, to keep
the doors shut.*

III. Clothing. Dress decently; and
well—but never dress gaudily. And when
you have once got a suit of clothes, wear
them out, even though the fashion should
change two or three times during the peri-
od. Fashion! what a word along side
of Economy! *Fashion! Economy!*—
look at them! and do not forget that one
is death to the other. A good suit, or
a clever shawl is just as warm a thing,
whether the one be blue or brown; or the
other be white, red or Scotch plaid.—
It will make but little difference 50 years
hence to any of us, how our coats were
cut, or our dresses made in A. D. 1836.

IV. Travelling. Walk to church—
and to your place of business, then you
may sell your horse "for want of em-
ploy." It is better to pay the Shoemaker
than the Blacksmith. The rich and the
easy may ride but those that would econ-
omize must attend to their business, which
generally lies *AT HOME*.—
V. Small matters. Have a purse suf-
ficiently tight to hold four-penny bits, with
strings on it; and do not forget that six-
teen of these pieces make a dollar. There-
fore take care of them. Let it be under-
stood that you do not often descend to
"small things"—and your "small mat-
ters" will be small indeed.

Thus endeth our chapter upon Econo-
my!—Essex North Register.

THE KORAN.—Professor Bush, in his
remarks at the anniversary last week,
stated one fact in regard to the Koran,
which we were not before aware of. It
was this; that the Koran maintains the
Ptolemaic system of Astronomy, viz. that
the earth is the centre of the universe,
and that the sun and the planets revolve
round the earth, and the follower of Ma-
homet was compelled to believe this, or
suffer the penalty of eternal damnation.—
This fact, said the professor, renders it
evident, that the Mahomedan religion
contains within itself the seeds of its own
dissolution. The light of science will
eventually dispel this illusion, and teach
the follower of the false prophet, that the
Koran has made him believe a lie. If it
will lie in one thing, he will reason, it
will in another, and the whole book must
be false.

DISORGANIZERS.—There are no great
enemies of that which is good than
those who profess to be friends, but prac-
tise opposition. Thus there are thou-
sands who readily applaud in general
terms any thing which is excellent, and
yet at the same time perseveringly oppose
every and any method which can in the
present state of society secure the thing
which they profess to admire. For exam-
ple; there are many who applaud temper-
ance, yet oppose temperance societies and
every method which can possibly influ-
ence the intemperate to reform, or prevent
others from becoming intemperate. There
are many others who acknowledge that
Christians ought to bear equal burdens in
sustaining the worship of God in their own
congregations; but you propose any sys-
tem which will come near effecting equal-
ity, and they will resent it, and let you
know very quickly that they will neither
be taxed, nor inspected as to their religious
duties. And there are multitudes, who
say of slavery and of mobs that they are
great evils, and they do not approve of
them, yet they will immediately, and with-
out a pause long enough to take breath,
add a "BUT" followed by some apology
for these evils, and by opposition to every
thing which in the present state of society
can possibly remove them. Of this class
there are many, who instead of doing any
good in the world themselves are forever
quarrelling with others because they do
not happen to fancy their peculiar method
of doing good.

Disorganizers is the mildest term that
can in justice be applied to these practical
enemies of society, whose only virtue con-
sists, in undoing and pulling down the
good works of others, merely because they
their self-conceived imagination supposes
that they could accomplish them at some
future period, in a better manner. It is
much easier for this class of men to take
their ease, watch their interest, build fine
theories and air castles, and slander the
active, self-denying reformer, and start ob-
jections against the practices of men of
experience who are the benefactors of the
country, than to do any thing themselves
that will reform the state of society.—
Morning Star.

GRADUATES.—A correspondent of the
Albany Evening Journal, gives the follow-
ing list of the number of young men who
have graduated at several of our principal
colleges the present year, as follows:

Waterville College, Me.	14
Bowdoin College, Me.	22
Dartmouth College, N. H.	44
Burlington University, Vt.	7
Middlebury College, Vt.	32
Harvard University, Mass.	39
Amherst College, Mass.	38
Williams College, Mass.	29
Brown University, R. I.	22
Washington College, Conn.	10
Wesleyan University, Conn.	15
Yale College, Conn.	81
Union College, N. Y.	71
New York University, N. Y.	26
Columbia College, N. Y.	20
Hamilton College, N. Y.	19
Geneva College, N. Y.	2
Princeton College, N. J.	66
Rutger's College, N. J.	21

Total, 578
Total number graduated last year in
the same institutions, 499.

Different virtues about Bonnets. If there
is one article of female dress that we de-
voutly abhor, it is a Gipsy Hat or Bon-
net. It gives to the sweetest countenance
an air of impudence and wantonness that
is perfectly intolerable.—N. H. Gaz.

If there is one article of female dress,
which we particularly admire, it is a Gipsy
Hat or Bonnet. It gives to a lovely
countenance, an air of simplicity and
sweetness, which is absolutely irresistible.
—Mer. Jour.

We have no opinion to offer on the
question at issue between our brother edi-
tors. For ourselves we can only say in
the words of Bernard Barton:—

Glances the sweetest—the tenderest—the dearest
Beam from under the bonnet of drab-colored
hue—
The old fashioned bonnet—Oe neat Quaker
bonnet—
The undornd bonnet of drab-colored hue.

Essex Gazette.

Cultivation of a new variety of Pot-
ato, and destruction of the Red Spider on
Peach trees.—At a late meeting of the
London Horticultural Society, the Presi-
dent, Mr. Knight, described the culture of
a new variety of potato, whereby 1000
bushels (each bushel 60 pounds) may be
obtained as the average produce of an
acre. He also stated that he had found a
minute quantity of the flour of sulphur
very efficacious in destroying the red spi-
der on peach and nectarine trees and on
melon vines.

All the Salt in the World. The whole
of the salt used throughout the world is
equal to about six millions of tons and one
quarter. The commercial navies of
America, England and France, (60,000
vessels.) could not convey a single year's
consumption of salt at 2' a ton. The
yearly outlay for salt is 30,000,000.

Items for a Lady's Toilet. The fol-
lowing are recommended as necessary
for a lady's toilet. A fine eye water, ba-
nucelence. Best white paint, innocence.
A mixture, giving sweetness to the voice,
mildness and truth. A wash to prevent
wrinkles, contentment. Best rouge, mod-
esty. A pair of most valuable ear rings,
attention. A universal beautifier, good
humor. A lip salve, cheerfulness.

The ladies are balloted for and regu-
larly admitted members of the Horticu-
lural Society in England.

"ENTRANCE TO THE PIT." Passing
the Circus, the other day, I noticed the
words which stand at the head of this ar-
ticle, painted in large letters by the side
of the door. I could not help thinking
of the appropriateness of the sign, and I
was further convinced that it was no mis-
nomer, when I considered the character
of those who stood around, and passed in-
to this entrance. I am sure, if the wise
man could call the house of the strange
woman "the way to hell, going down to
the chambers of death," it is perfectly
proper to speak of an establishment of this
kind as "the way to the pit." The cir-
cus, theatre, and house of ill fame, are in-
separably connected, and are only so many
continuous links in the chain. At-
tracted, it may be, by the trappings of the
horse and his rider, or the glaring show-
bill, the youth is drawn to the circus. He
beholds the feats of horsemanship, and lis-
tens to the vile song with delight. This
is the first lesson, and here he takes the
first step in the way of ruin. This is the
"entrance"—the commencement of his
journey. With the passion created at
the circus still burning within him, he
passes on to the theatre. As he reaches
its door, he has certain evidence that he is
in the same road, for the first thing which
meets his eye is a guide board, in glaring
capitals, "TO THE PIT." He enters
here, and takes a second lesson. From
this place he is beguiled by the "fair
speech and flattering lips" of the harlot to
her home. Now he is in "the chambers
of death," but still on his way to ruin.—
In a little while he departs, and leaves
behind him too much evidence that he
has reached the termination of that road
upon which he entered, when he first vis-
ited the circus.—*Buffalo Spectator.*

NEWSPAPERS.—The Hon John Long-
street says, "as small as the sun is, required
to patronize a newspaper, and amply re-
muneration is the patron, I care not how
humble and unpretending the gazette
which he takes. It is next to impossible
to fill a sheet with printed matter fifty
times a year, without putting into it some-
thing that is worth the subscription price.
Every parent whose son is off from him at
school, should be supplied with a newspa-
per. I well remember what a marked
difference there was between those of my
school mates who had, and those who had
not, access to newspapers. Other things
being equal, the first was always decided-
ly superior to the last in debate and com-
position at least. The reason is plain;
they had a command of more facts. A
newspaper is a history of current events,
as well as a copious and interesting mis-
cellany, and which youth will peruse with
delight, when they will read nothing else."

JUDGE SHAW'S DECISION.—The edi-
tor of the N. Y. American says:
This is honest doctrine, and timely pro-
claimed. Slavery be it known and felt, is
the exception, and liberty the rule in the
free states. If a slave run away—or, in
the language of the constitution, shall "es-
cape into a free state," he must in conform-
ity with the constitution be delivered up,
upon being fully and satisfactorily identi-
fied. But if he be voluntarily brought
within the limits of these states, the man-
acles fall from his limbs, and he stands forth
at once regenerate, disenthralled, and free.

DISCUSSION BETWEEN GEORGE THOM-
SON AND R. J. BRECKINRIDGE.—This
pamphlet, published by Isaac Knapp, of
Boston, has been received, and is for sale
at the Anti-Slavery Depository. (See Ad-
vertisement.) Those who are desirous to
see a "Pro-slavery" Giant in the clutches
of an Anti-Slavery Lion, will do well to
procure and read this discussion.—*Nat.
Enquirer.*

COAL.—It has been announced by Mr.
Taylor, a mining engineer, that coal of a
very extraordinary quality has recently
been discovered, at two points on the
coast of Cuba, near the Havana.—One of
these is only three leagues from the city
and two miles from the sea, at a place of
embarkation.

THEATRE BURNED.—A private letter
from Cincinnati states that the theatre of
that place was destroyed by fire on the mor-
ning of the 21st inst., the loss is estimated
at \$100,000!

Affection.—"I speak as I feel," return-
ed Clifford; "were the woman I love
suffering through poverty, I would beg
with her, if I could not relieve her, thro'
injustice I would defend her; from un-
kindness I would protect her; and if the
world forsook her, I would be to her the
world."

The best of women who makes
her husband and her act happy, who
restrains the one from vice, and trains the
other up to virtue, is a much greater
character than those ladies described in
romances, whose occupation is to murder
mankind with the shafts from the quiver
of their eyes.—*Goldsmith.*

CORN CROP.—This crop bids fair to turn
out better than was anticipated a short time
since. The Dunkirk Beacon of the 11th
says: "To show the difference of estimate
on one field of corn of 20 acres in the
town of Portland, which we are told will
hold gold for the major part of the corn
crops in the same town, the owner about
four or five weeks since, offered the entire
crop for \$100, about what it might be
worth for fodder only, and could not find a
purchaser; within a few days he has been
offered \$500 for the same field, and he re-
fuses to take it. The Potatoe Crop, on
the authority of intelligent farmers, was
never better."

In Michigan there will be a full average
crop of every production except corn. The
early frost has cut this off.—*Buffalo Com.
Adv.*

There are seven establishments in the
U. States for educating the deaf and dumb

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned respectfully invites
the attention of those gentlemen and
ladies who are admirers of taste and fas-
hion, and at the same time studios of
economy, to his well selected stock of
Goods: consisting of Broadcloths; plain,
striped and plaid Cassimeres; Sateen
Moleskins; plain and figured Merinos;
Circassians; Camlets; Plaids; Prussians;
Thibet, Merino, and Silk Shawls; Cal-
coes; Silks; Muslins; Laces; Cambrics;
brown and bleached Sheetings and Shir-
tings; Flannels; Ginghams; cotton, ging-
ham and silk Cravats; Stocks; Shoes;
ladies' kid, lined and fur Gloves; shawl
plush Bonnets; Cloke Trimmings; dress
Hdkfs; cotton and worsted Hosiery, &c. &c.
Also, Crockery; Hardware; a full as-
sortment of Groceries; and in fact every
all things called for in a country store.—
He will also say that his hopes of ob-
taining the patronage of the public are
founded on the principle by which he is
determined to carry on his business, viz.
by supplying Goods of the best quality, in
produce style of the first class, and to con-
tent himself with moderate profits, which
he conceives to be the best means of meet-
ing the competition of the present day, and
the only plan that can give ultimate satis-
faction to his customers. He also wishes
it to be understood that every attention
will be paid to those examining his stock
and that the lowest prices will be named
and such as he trusts will satisfy those
favoring his call. Respectfully,
T. S. ELDRIDGE.

Panton, Oct. 25, 1836. 6:4w

HOUSE TO LET.

NEAR the Seminary, in this village
is well situated for a boarding house
Inquire of the subscribers,

JOHN CONANT,
WILLARD KIMBALL,
Brandon, Nov. 1st, 1836. 6STATE OF VERMONT,
DISTRICT OF RUTLAND, ss.

THE Honorable the Probate Court
for the District of Rutland, to all
persons concerned in the estate of PRINCE
SOPER, late of Brandon, in said district
deceased.

GREETING.

On application of William Arnold, ad-
ministrators of the estate of the said de-
ceased, it is ordered and decreed, that a
persons having demands against said es-
tate, exhibit the same to the said adminis-
trator for settlement, on or before the 15th
day of September next, otherwise they
shall be forever barred. And it is further
ordered that notice thereof be given to all
concerned, by publishing this decree three
weeks successively in the Vermont Tele-
graph, printed at Brandon, and by posting
the same at four public places within the
county of Rutland, to wit: at Birchard's
Barker's and Cowan's taverns and Jack-
son & Keckham's store in said Brandon,
within sixty days after the making of this
decree. Given in Probate Court, at Rut-
land, in said district, this fifth day of Sep-
tember, A. D. 1836.

F. W. HOPKINS, Register.

WOOL-CARDING NOTICE.

IN consequence of the failure, on the
part of Mr Ordway, to perform his
part of the contract relating to the part-
nership of H. L. Ordway & Co. we hereby
declare said firm to be dissolved, and
all payments must hereafter be made to
us, as we have the books for collection.

We give further notice that Heman
Henry is no longer an Agent for the firm
of Nathan Carr & Co., and that payments
hereafter for work done by that company
must be paid to us also.

C. W. & J. A. CONANT.
Brandon, Sept. 20, 1836.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

BY orders of the Honorable the Court
of Probate for the District of West-
minster, will be sold at public auction on
Thursday the 10th day of Nov. next, at
one of the clock P. M., at the dwelling
house of Rebecca Crane, if not previously
disposed of at private sale, one ox and one
stag, two yearlings, one calf, and a three
years old colt, and probably other articles
belonging to the estate of Thomas Crane,
late of Brookline deceased.

D. M. CRANE, Adm.
Brookline, Oct. 18, 1836. 5